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### Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 13: May 12, 1877

Holland City News

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the American Popular Life Insurance Company and the Centennial Life Insurance Company have been indicted by the New York Grand Jury for perjury in swearing to false statements of the financial condition of the companies. John F. Phair, who was curiously rescued from the gallows in Vermont, a short time ago, through a Boston merchant's having read his confession in a newspaper, has been further reprimanded until April, 1879. Another prominent citizen of New York—John T. Daly, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel—has mysteriously disappeared.

A CARRIAGE containing five persons was struck by a railroad train near Pompton, N. J., the other day. Simon Demerest, Miss Taylor, of Paterson, and a young man, were killed, and other two fatally injured.

The body of John T. Daly, the wealthy New Yorker who recently disappeared so mysteriously, was found the other day, hanging by a handkerchief to the door of a deserted house on Long Island. Financial embarrassments rendered him insane, and led to his committing suicide.

### THE WEST.

ADVICES from the grasshopper regions of the West represent that the recent cold weather has made serious inroads upon the crop of grasshoppers. In some sections the pests have been destroyed altogether. Numerous swarms of blackbirds have appeared in some localities, and are playing havoc with the infantile hoppers.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., is greatly excited over the foul murder of one of her prominent citizens, A. C. Mattox, who, as he was passing along an unfrequented street at night, was set upon by a highwayman, robbed and fatally shot. The assassin escaped. Sam Orr, a noted desperado and murderer, was executed last week at Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Mo. The court docket of Rockford, Ill., is burdened with \$100,000 worth of libel suits.

A SALT LAKE dispatch states that the feeling aroused throughout the United States by the testimony at John D. Lee's trial, relative to the Mountain Meadow massacre, has led the Latter-day Saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the church, accused of sanctioning the commission of that horrible crime. The Saints have determined to resist any movement against Brigham Young by the Federal authority, and to this end they are secretly arming and drilling. Advice from Camp Robinson, Neb., report the surrender of Crazy Horse and his band of hostiles.

At Fontanelle, Neb., a few days ago, a man named Taliaferro shot and killed Marguerite Belindi because she refused to marry him. The murderer then shot himself through the heart. They were both recently from Italy.

### THE SOUTH.

THERE is a hitch in the payment of the Packard police and legislative employees by the Nicholls Government, in New Orleans. It was agreed that they should be paid out of the contingent fund, but the Attorney General has grave doubts of the constitutionality of such payments.

### WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that there is not a barrel of illicit whisky in the market, and that none is being manufactured, except in remote mountainous sections of the South.

SECRETARY SCHURZ contemplates great reductions in the pension service. The districts will probably be consolidated and reduced one-half. Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, is an applicant for the post of Minister to Central America. Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, wants to fill the Austrian mission. Secretary Schurz has appointed the following Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company: John C. S. Harrison, of Indiana; Francis B. Brewer, of New York; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Joseph H. Willard, of Nebraska; and Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut.

At the meeting of the Cabinet last week it was resolved that Congress shall not be convened until the 15th of October. An examination of existing laws and of the War Department's financial condition has satisfied the administration, it is said, that the army can be subsisted and clothed until the date named without further Congressional action, while only one pay-day will be skipped. The State Department has, from our Minister to Mexico, official information of the release of the American Consul at Acapulco, and Secretary Evans has instructed our Minister to enter a formal protest, and demand from the Government of Mexico an apology, and full reparation for the outrage. President Hayes has declined the invitation of the Boston Board of Trade to visit that city during the present month, on the ground that, owing to the condition of public business, he cannot protract the time which will be spent by him in Philadelphia and New York.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, who has had a conversation with him, reports the President as "frank and outspoken as to his purpose to recommend a liberal system of public improvements." President Hayes has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 15th day of October. It is rumored that ex-Secretary Bristow will be nominated to succeed Judge Davis on the Supreme bench when Congress meets. An official statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that the decrease of the United States debt from March 1, 1869, to April 30, 1877, was \$455,104,642.

The Attorney General has ordered rewards to be offered for the apprehension of the lawless distillers in the mountainous regions of Georgia, who have so far successfully eluded the pursuit of the authorities. Forty pension agencies have been abolished by order of the Secretary of the Interior, leaving eighteen offices for the disbursement of pensions. The Secretary of the Treasury has called in for redemption \$10,114,550 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The amount called in constitutes the residue of those issued under the act of March 3, 1875, dated Nov. 1, 1865. The call is for \$8,551,000 coupons and \$1,563,550 registered bonds. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury on and after Aug. 5, 1877.

The Mexican border troubles were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting the other day, and it was agreed that organized cattle-stealing, and other depredations upon property in Texas, of American citizens, must be effectively stopped without further delay or inattention on the part of the Mexican authorities. Ex-Senator Carpenter has permanently located in Washington for the practice of his profession. Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding adverse reports, is very hopeful as to the success of the negotiation of the 4% per cent. loan.

### POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The number of applicants for the position of Consuls from

Ohio is on the increase. The President has intimated that he thinks the Buckeye State has its full quota of officers." The entire Republican city ticket has been elected in Indianapolis by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,500. Secretary Sherman has determined to rigidly enforce the letter and spirit of the law which requires that appointments in the treasury shall be equally distributed between the several States and Territories.

A POLITICAL combination is being effected at Washington by the friends of Gen. Banks, looking to his elevation to the Speakership. So says a capital correspondent. The Republican State Convention of Iowa has been called to meet at Des Moines on the 27th of June.

### GENERAL.

OTTAWA, Can., had a severe earthquake shock May 3. On the same day a heavy snowstorm visited Quebec. A brief dispatch from Montreal, Can., gives the bare particulars of a shocking accident on the river Veilait, in the parish of St. Genevieve. A mill built on the banks of the stream was overwhelmed by a land-slide, and ten persons crushed to death. The river was blocked up by the land-slide, causing an overflow, and seriously damaging the adjacent farms.

A CHICAGO journal thinks the drama has sadly degenerated in that city, or rather that the popular taste for the higher order of dramatic entertainments has declined; and, to substantiate the claim, cites the fact that at only one place of amusement—McVicker's Theater—is the legitimate drama being played. The truth is, the theater-going public has itself alone to blame for such a condition of things. If people would stay away from those places where trashy and sensational plays are presented, and patronize first-class and reputable theaters, where the higher elements of the drama find a home, we should soon have less of the former and more of the latter.

THERE will be great rejoicing at the downfall of the gigantic sewing-machine monopolies. All attempts of the sewing-machine patentees to secure continuations of their patents at Washington have failed, and a number of the most valuable of these patents come to an end this month. The sewing-machine corporations have worked faithfully for the prolongation of their restrictive rights, but the renewal of the patent of the last, and one of the most important inventions extant—the four-motion feed—has been denied. The boilers of the Anchor steamer Sidonia exploded when three days from Queens-town, on her last trip from New York. The Captain, three engineers, two firemen and a trimmer were killed by the explosion, their bodies being terribly mangled and disfigured.

The United States treasury has been made richer by the payment of \$1,000,000 of the \$1,500,000 loaned to assist in the completion of the Centennial Exhibition buildings at Philadelphia. The remaining \$500,000 will be paid shortly. The schooner Francis Berriman collided with a steam barge at East Tawas, on Lake Erie, and immediately went down, drowning two men. Loss on vessel and cargo, \$130,000.

### THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A CABLE dispatch says the Russian advance guard reached Butzan, on the railway between Bucharest and Galatz. The Russians continued their movements in a leisurely manner, being retarded by floods and insufficient transports. Reports from Russian sources state that the army in Asia Minor crossed the frontier at three different points, and that in the engagements so far had the Turks have been defeated. The fortress of Bayazid was captured by the Russians, the Turks evacuating the place, leaving a large amount of ammunition. A message from Vienna gives the following account of the battle of Kars: "The center of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, under Melnikoff, attacked Moukhtar, five miles from Kars. The Turks fought desperately. The Russians, supported by powerful artillery, succeeded in dislodging them from their positions. Moukhtar called out all his reserves, and attempted to recover the lost ground with 60,000 men, but was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. The Russian losses were considerable, and those of the Turks enormous."

It is said that the Russians will bridge the Danube a little below its junction with the Pruth, and also at Turnu, nearly opposite Nikopolis. Large numbers of Bulgarians are coming into the Russian lines. As fast as they arrive they are formed into battalions officered by Russians. Several Russian merchantmen have been captured by the Turkish fleet. Roumania has called out all her militia, and is making extraordinary military preparations.

The Russian army in Asiatic Turkey, Turkish reports to the contrary notwithstanding, has thus far made a successful advance into Armenia, and seems to have been victorious in every important encounter with the Turks. All the Russian ports in the Black sea have been declared in a state of blockade by the Sublime Porte.

GENERAL distrust of England is spreading in Russia, and the Government is strengthening the fortified points and planting torpedoes in the harbors of the Baltic. A cable dispatch states that Austria has determined to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. Whether this movement will be of advantage to Russia will be seen from the course of future events—an understanding possibly having been effected between Russia, Austria and Germany. In Asia the Russian forces, numbering about 140,000, are advancing in a semi-circle towards Erzerum, while the Turkish forces are concentrated in a triangle of Erzerum, Olti, and Kars. A dispatch from the seat of war in Roumania says: "The bulk of the Turkish forces appear to be massing toward Silistria and Rustchuk, and this is the direction in which the Russians, by their movements, would appear to indicate a desire to pass the river, but the Turks seem still content to remain passively on the defensive."

A SHARP engagement is reported between Turkish gunboats and the Russian batteries at Tamrova, below Galatz. The Russian camp was fired by a shell. The Russians commenced to bombard the Turkish town of Widin from Kalafat, on the opposite bank of the Danube, on the 8th inst. A dispatch from Bucharest says the murder of a number of Roumanians by Bashibazouks has greatly intensified the war feeling in Roumania. It is said Servia will observe strict neutrality. Gen. Scheremeff has been readmitted to the Russian army. The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg, where he was enthusiastically received. Turkey has granted general amnesty to the Bulgarians.

A VIENNA dispatch to the London Times of May 7 says: "News of the unsuccessful attempt of the Russians to carry Kars by coup de main is confirmed by Russian bulletins, which speak even of two attempts to storm the citadel. The supposition that the Russians will not sit down before Kars, but will invest and proceed with the bulk of their forces toward Erzerum, seems likewise to have already found confirmation, for both wings of the army appear to be moving to turn the positions of Soghale and Dagh, and thus force Moukhtar Pasha to withdraw and leave the passes open for the Russian main force."

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

JOHN S. CLARKE, the celebrated American comedian, but for many years a resident of England, has gone into bankruptcy in London. He was reputed to be worth \$750,000. The Town Council of Metz refused to appropriate

money for the reception of Kaiser William, on the occasion of his recent visit there.

CUBAN planters have decided to go into the importation of Chinese labor on an extensive scale. A company with \$2,000,000 capital has been formed for this purpose in Havana. The Hungarian and Austrian Governments have made practically identical replies to the interpellations introduced in their respective Parliaments on Eastern affairs. The replies will urge that Austro-Hungary will best fulfill her European mission, and consider her own interests, by doing all in her power to insure the localization of the war, and thereby bring about the possibility of sooner opening the way to mediation.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain has appealed to the Pope to use his influence with her undutiful son, King Alfonso, to dissuade him from contracting a marriage with a Princess not of the Catholic faith. It is said that the Pope is indisposed to interfere. The freedom of the press has been suspended in Constantinople, and the authorities are considering the necessity of putting the city under martial law. England is making preparations for war on an extensive scale.

It is announced that Russia has effected a loan of \$20,000,000 through a syndicate of French, German and Dutch bankers. Thomas Carlyle, the well-known English essayist, has written a letter bitterly condemning the anti-Russian tendency of public opinion in England, especially in Government circles. The little republic of Transvaal, in South Africa, has been annexed by Great Britain.

Tax cable furnishes us with the text of Lord Derby's reply to the Russian circular. For a diplomatic note, written by one grave and formal Minister to another, it is couched in very plain, not to say sharp, language. Lord Derby writes: "In taking action against Turkey on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from European concert, and has at the same time departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. \* \* \* It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such an act. \* \* \* Advice from Egypt state that the King of Abyssinia has again declared war against the Khedive, for violating the frontier. The Khedive, in consequence, has refused to further assist the Porte. A cable dispatch conveys intelligence of the death of Henry Sawyer, for twenty-three years the Consul of the United States at the Paramaribo colony of Surinam, South America. The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree pardoning all persons heretofore banished from the island for political offenses.

LORD DERBY, in defending his reply to the Russian manifesto, in the House of Lords, the other day, bluntly said he did not wish to doubt the good faith of the Czar's peaceful promises to Lord Loftus, but he could not forget that at the same moment Russia was preparing for war, and that very different declarations had been made by the Czar himself at Moscow. He contended that England had a right to express an opinion on the merits of the quarrel, since such an expression had been invited by the presentation of copies of the manifestos of both the belligerents.

### Wealth of the Bonapartes.

An official French document recently made public, which purports to give only the real estate held by, or in trust for, the ex-Empress Eugenie and her son, rates the Paris property at \$1,065,000, on which there are mortgages to the extent of \$240,000. Her other estates are valued at a like sum, on which an incumbrance of \$200,000 exists. Other members of the Bonaparte family also hold a large amount of property in various countries. The personal property of the imperial exiles is variously estimated, varying from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

### Problem Solved.

In the secret language of the tramps, the letter "H" on the gate-post means that the residents will give the caller a handful of grub; "S" that he will get a seat at the table; "S. M." that he will get a square meal; and "G. B." that he will get the "grand bounce." Now that the secret is out, let every house-owner tie himself to his gate-post and dig in letters deep and that cannot be misunderstood, the mystic sign "G. B." Here, at last, is the complete solution of the tramp problem.

TWO PLANS are on foot in Massachusetts to utilize the Hoosac tunnel for through railroads to the West. One proposes to charter a Boston and Chicago Railway Trust Company, with a capital of \$100,000,000, \$35,000,000 of it to be guaranteed by the Bay State. The other plan has in view the creation of a Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway Company to lease and build lines, making a through connection from Boston to the village of Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, the lake terminus of the Southern Central railroad. Both plans are in the hands of energetic men, and there is a busy time in the Massachusetts Legislature over them. Among the promoters of the latter of the two are Oliver Ames, Estes Howe, Elisha Atkins and George I. Post.

THE following statement, by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the imports of wheat to the United Kingdom (Great Britain), during the fifteen months which ended March 31, 1877: From the United States, 24,299,162 cwt.; from Russia, 10,112,444 cwt.; from British India, 3,986,200 cwt.; from Germany, 2,928,013 cwt.; from France, 571,867 cwt.; from Egypt, 2,452,070 cwt.; from Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia, 1,441,183 cwt.; from British North America, 2,482,059 cwt.; from Chili, 994,619 cwt.; other countries, 3,683,691 cwt. Total, 52,951,358 cwt., or nearly 100,000,000 bushels, of the value of \$28,085,007. During the same period there was imported 7,469,051 cwt. of wheat flour, of which 2,749,579 cwt. was received from the United States.

A YANKEE, having patented a device for making the tops of fences impassable by cats, advertises as follows: "Practical tests of the invention have shown that it is discouraging to cats in a high degree. Tom cats of exceptional intelligence, who have long treated with contempt such trivial obstacles as spikes and broken glass, have retreated baffled before the teaser."

It has been found that sweet oil will cure the bite of a rattlesnake, and there is no longer any use for excursionists to carry around quart bottles containing the other antidote.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, May 1.—SENATE.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of the Hon. Wm. B. Williams as Railroad Commissioner. Most of the day was used in committee of the whole. The following bills passed: Relative to dividing townships and villages into election districts, and to provide for the registration of electors in such cases; to amend section 11 of chapter 48 of the compiled laws of 1871, concerning the compiler's fee, 1788, as amended by act No. 140 of the session laws of 1875, approved April 23, 1875, in relation to sale and conveyance of lands delinquent for township drain taxes; relating to the sale of lands for county drain taxes; to revise an act entitled "An act relative to free schools in the city of Grand Rapids," approved March 15, 1871, as amended by an act approved April 24, 1875.

HOUSE.—This body had a very lean quorum and did very little business, but used most of the day in committee of the whole, and passed the following bills: To amend section 11 of an act entitled "An act to establish a State public school for dependent and neglected children," approved April 17, 1871, and to add one next section to said act as amended by act No. 144 of 1873, an act numbered 58 of 1875, to be known as section 23; to provide for the establishment of a road street or boulevard around the city of Detroit, from Jefferson avenue, in the township of Hamtramck, to the river road in the township of Springwells.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.—SENATE.—The Senate occupied the greater part of the morning session on Mr. Baker's Purity of Elections bill. An attempt was made to strike out the clause prohibiting priests and preachers generally from influencing members of their several churches in the matter of voting, but it failed. A motion to strike out section 10, which forbids intoxicated persons from voting, was carried. Section 9, relative to prohibiting the sale of liquor on election day, was also stricken out. Bills were passed as follows: Amending the law relative to the organization of fire and marine insurance companies; providing for the filling of vacancies in the State Electoral College; providing for punishing persons for selling fruits and vegetables in short measure.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hamilton introduced a concurrent resolution fixing the final day of adjournment of the Legislature on May 15. Laid over under the rules. A resolution that all members absent was defeated. The following bills were passed: To amend an act entitled "An act to preserve the purity of elections," relating to the changing of the name persons; relating to the support of poor persons by their relatives; relating to the incorporation of railroad companies; to compel parties engaged in securing fee to give notice of the location; to provide for the prevention and punishment of horse stealing; to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the size of dry or packing barrels for fruits, roots and vegetables, approved March 8, 1869," to provide for the enforcement of the individual liability of stockholders of companies; relating to filing and continuing chattel mortgages; ratifying and confirming the action of the Board of Control of Railroads in confirming the title to about 30,000 acres of land on the route from Grand Haven to Flint, and thence to Port Huron, to Mr. R. B. Bows, Trustee of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, and ratifying and confirming the patent of Gov. Bagley issued therefor.

THURSDAY, May 3.—SENATE.—Much time was occupied in committee of the whole on bills relative to protecting fish and muskrat. Bills were passed: Authorizing the employment of a stenographer for the Circuit Court in Kent county; also, the Liquor Tax, as amended that retail dealers of malt liquors have to pay a tax of \$50, instead of \$40, as under the law. The manufacturers' tax was taken off altogether.

HOUSE.—A concurrent resolution was introduced appropriating \$3,000 for purchasing seed for a large number of poor farmers of Emmet county. Laid over under the rules. The House refused to concur in certain amendments made to Baker's Electoral bill by the Senate. It also refused to recede from two amendments to the Senate Railroad bill, one amending the striking out of a clause authorizing conductors to collect 10 cents extra of passengers who have not purchased tickets. Mr. Dillman's Telegraph bill came up for third reading. The second section of this bill, proposing to compel telegraph companies to deliver messages in cities of over 5,000 population free of charge was stricken out. A long debate here followed on the advisability of passing the bill as amended. It left the bill simply so as to compel telegraph companies to keep all dispatches for two years. On passage it only received 41 yeas, and was declared defeated. Bills were passed to amend sections 89, 91, 95, 156, 157, 158 and 159 of an act entitled, "An act to revise the charter of the city of St. Clair," approved March 18, 1863; to amend section 76 of chapter 12 of the compiled laws of 1871, being compiler's section 712, so that Township Treasurers shall not hold office for more than two years in succession; to appropriate money for the running expenses of the House of Correction at Ionia.

FRIDAY, May 4.—SENATE.—There was an animated debate upon the motion to print the bill introduced by Mr. Morse repealing the 1-20th of a mill tax to support the State University. The vote showed a majority in favor of the printing. The vote by which the House Liquor Tax bill was passed was reconsidered, and an amendment striking out the clause relative to brewers' tax reconsidered and discarded. A bill was passed to amend section 2, 163 of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to the encouragement of architecture, manufactures and the mechanic arts.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed as follows: To amend an act amendatory of the several acts relating to the Wesleyan Seminary, at Albion, and the Albion Female Collegiate Institute; making appropriations for the institution for educating the deaf and dumb and the blind for the years 1877 and 1878; to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Pontiac," approved March 15, 1861, as amended by the several State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia; making an appropriation for the Normal School of \$30,000; relative to adding convicts committed to the Michigan State prison in breaking or escaping or attempting to break or escape therefrom; for the punishment of criminal offenses committed by convicts; relative to the escape and reclaiming of persons committed to the State prison; relative to insane convicts in the State prison. A joint resolution passed authorizing the appropriation of money to liquidate the indebtedness of the Michigan State Central Board of Managers. It appropriated \$8,000. The following message was received from the Senate: "To the Speaker of the House of Representatives: I am instructed by the Senate to transmit the following: The Grammar School, otherwise the Senate, hereby challenge the Young Men's Debating Club, otherwise the House of Representatives, to a friendly trial of skill in the game of croquet. Said Grammar School names as its best men, Senators Baxter, Waterbury, Tyler, Taylor, Morse and Chamberlain. Will the Young Men's Debating Society now produce their champion sports and debaters? COL. STRAUDE, Third House, on the part of the Grammar School, Referee."

SATURDAY, May 5.—SENATE.—Bills were passed making Thomas Morrissey heir-at-law of Henry Sterling, and providing for the disposition of discharged insane convicts. The Senate did not seem to be in a good humor for legislative work. It adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—A number of members asked and obtained leave of absence. Several petitions were presented from Detroit citizens asking the Legislature to pass a law allowing Detroit to be taxed \$500,000 for a tunnel subsidy. The balance of the day was consumed in committee of the whole, most of the members indulging in mirth, such as passing around muskrat hides, and the throwing of paper wads at each other.

MONDAY, May 7.—SENATE.—The Senate met in the evening, and held a short session, but no business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—The House devoted nearly the entire day to sessions of the committee of the whole. Quite a number of bills, but none of any importance, were passed upon.

### A Chamber of Horrors.

A gentleman has just died in Paris who owed most of his celebrity to the quaint manner in which he managed to disembarass himself of his creditors. No sooner did a dun present himself than he was ushered into a room hung round with a variety of mirrors, some convex, others concave, etc. In one the unfortunate creditor beheld himself with a head as flat as a flounder, in another his features were nearly as sharp as a knife, in a

third he had several heads, and in a fourth he was upside down. Here he had the broad grin of a clown, there the long-drawn visage of an undertaker. On one side of the room he saw himself all head and no body; on the other side it seemed as if a dwarf had put on the boots of a giant. No applicant, however pressing, was known to resist this chamber of horrors for more than a quarter of an hour.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

HON. CALER CUSHING thinks our country, particularly the agricultural population, will be vastly benefited by the war in Europe.

The great Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington, Del., have been busy of late supplying Turkish and Russian orders for powder.

In California there are thirty savings banks, with deposits of \$72,542,700. During the past year there has not been a failure among them. Rates for interest vary from 7 1/4 to 9 per cent.

The trade of the United States with Russia and Turkey for the fiscal year 1875 was as follows: Russia, imports \$1,399,759, exports, \$1,481,758; Turkey, imports \$579,706, exports \$4,244,884.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter discusses the probable effects of the European war on the trade it represents, and comes to the conclusion that it will create an abnormal demand for all kinds of leather, and that prices will be largely enhanced.

The French Government has published the statistics of the value of imports and exports into France during the first quarter of this year. The total of exports and imports together is \$335,800,000, less by \$8,700,000 than for the same period last year. The only import which shows an increase is that of articles of food.

The existing troubles between Russia and Turkey, and the unsettled condition of other European powers, have already created a demand upon this country for timber suitable for ship-building, and the agents of several foreign powers are in the United States for the purpose of purchasing. Two cargoes were recently shipped to France, and it is said more have been purchased for Great Britain.

HON. CALER CUSHING, late Minister to Spain, severely criticises the action of Congress in abolishing Consulates. He maintains that our Consuls do not cost the Government anything, and that they are simply treasury agents who develop American commerce, and who ought to be in every corner of the globe where there is a prospect of trade. He believes that the commerce of England is largely due to its extensive Consular service.

The Canadian Government finds itself seriously embarrassed in its finances by the construction of the Pacific railroads. Between 1867 and 1876 the public debt has grown from \$92,000,000 to \$152,000,000. The Intercolonial has cost \$21,000,000, and to keep it running takes \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year. Besides this, the Government is at work enlarging the canals; and in Quebec and Ontario large railway expenditures are being made by the provinces out of the subsidies supplied by the Dominion Government.

The silk industry of Lyons, France, is in a languishing if not desperate condition, and the French Government intends to appropriate \$100,000 for the purchase by the State of silk fabrics in Lyons, "in order to give work and relief to the suffering operatives." The silk business in China is also considerably depressed; but in America, according to the report of the Silk Association, the industry was never in a more thriving condition. The products have developed from \$2,000,000 to \$25,000,000 within the last few years.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	9 00	@ 11 25
HOGS.....	5 75	@ 6 25
COTTON.....	10 1/4	@ 11
WHEAT—No. 2.....	7 65	@ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 3.....	6 80	@ 7 15
CORN—No. 2.....	69	@ 71 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	1 12	@ 1 15
PORK—No. 2.....	15 25	@ 15 75
LARD—No. 2.....	10	@ 10 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 25	@ 5 40
Choice Native.....	4 70	@ 5 20
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25	@ 4 25
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 90	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair.....	4 40	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live.....	62	@ 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	10 50	@ 11 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	7 25	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 70	@ 1 71
No. 3 Spring.....	1 50	@ 1 53
CORN—No. 2.....	55	@ 56
OATS—No. 2.....	45	@ 46
RYE—No. 2.....	88	@ 90
BARLEY—No. 2.....	77	@ 85
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	10	@ 25
Eggs—Fresh.....	15	@ 15 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15 00	@ 15 50
LARD.....	9 1/2	@ 10
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 85	@ 1 86
No. 2.....	1 80	@ 1 81
CORN—No. 2.....	54	@ 55
OATS—No. 2.....	44	@ 44 1/2
RYE.....	96	@ 97
BARLEY—No. 2.....	82	@ 84
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	2 23	@ 2 23
CORN—Western Mixed.....	53	@ 54
OATS—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
RYE.....	94	@ 95
PORK—Mess.....	15 50	@ 15 75
LARD.....	9 1/2	@ 10
HOGS.....	5 00	@ 5 25
CATTLE.....	8 50	@ 8 75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 90	@ 2 10
CORN.....	56	@ 58
OATS.....	48	@ 53
RYE.....	98	@ 1 00
PORK—Mess.....	15 75	@ 15 90
LARD.....	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	2 10	@ 2 12
Amber.....	2 07	@ 2 09
CORN.....	57	@ 59
OATS—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium.....	5 75	@ 5 75
WHEAT—White.....	1 88	@ 2 12 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	55	@ 56
OATS—Mixed.....	60	@ 61
RYE.....	78	@ 80
PORK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 16 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5 10	@ 5 40
Philadelphias.....	5 35	@ 5 75
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium.....	5 25	@ 5 50
SHEEP.....	3 50	@ 5 00



# THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

Map Showing the Positions of the Belligerent Armies on the Banks of the Danube, and the Roumanian and Turkish Railway Systems.



## THE EASTERN STRUGGLE

### Lines of the Attack and Defense.

The Russian Advance—The Danube the First Line of Turkish Defense—The Balkan Range the Main Rampart—The Fortresses—A Flank Movement in the Direction of Servia.

At the outbreak of hostilities the two armies were about 450 miles apart. The Russian army was massed near the northeastern frontier of Roumania, in the vicinity of Kischeneff, a town on the railroad between Odessa and Jassy. The Turkish troops were stationed at various points along the line of the Danube from Chernetz to Silistria. Between the armies was the territory of Roumania, with its railway system. Roumania is nominally a vassal of the Porte, but in reality the tool of Russia. The Russians have made themselves masters of the Roumanian railway system, and can mass their forces either at Chernetz or Giurgevo. The distance between Galatz and Kalarash on the Danube is about ninety miles over a good road. There is a tolerable road between Bucharest and Oltenitza, where the Danube is about 800 yards wide. At Giurgevo the width of the river is three-quarters of a mile. The natural crossing-places are at Giurgevo, Oltenitza and Kalarash, and of the three Giurgevo is the most important. Instead of storming the fortresses on the south bank of the Danube, the Russian army may make a long detour by rail to Chernetz, far away to the west, and turn the flank of the Turkish forces. It is more probable, however, that the Russians will remain on the direct road to Constantinople. The Danube is a wide and swift river, across which it will not be easy to throw a bridge of boats; but, inasmuch as the line of defense is so long, the assailants will have, on the whole, a great advantage. The Turkish divisions will be scattered, and the assailing army can be massed quietly and hurled suddenly in overwhelming force against the defenders at a single point. It is not probable that the Danube will be an insuperable barrier to the advance of the Russians.

The first line of the Turkish defense is, however, quite formidable. The southern bank is for the most part high, while the Roumanian is low and swampy. The Turkish towns nestle among the hills, and many of them are fortified, while the Roumanian side is desolate. The Turkish fleet is mistress of the waters, and the little gunboats, each carrying a heavy gun, will have their own way upon the Danube, unless the Russians can drive them away with torpedoes, large num-

bers of which have been stored along the Roumanian bank. With these gunboats and monitors on the watch, it will be difficult for the Russian army to concentrate without escaping notice, and, moreover, the number of crossing places is limited, owing to the fact that there are very few roads in Bulgaria over which an army can march. At one of the three points named above (Oltenitza, Giurgevo and Kalarash), or at Lom or Nikopolis, a crossing must be made, because the only available roads to the south lead from those towns. Silistria, opposite Kalarash, is strongly fortified, being protected by eleven forts or redoubts, which are either closed or effectually flanked by one another. All these works are armed with heavy Krupp guns of the best pattern. Rustchuk and Widdin are also strong fortresses. If the Russians effect a crossing, they will either have to besiege these fortresses or mask them with large bodies of men and push forward the main army. In that event, the Turks would withdraw to their second line of defense in the Balkan range. This is the main defense of Central Turkey—a great rampart which the Russians will have to scale before they can reach Adrianople and Constantinople. These mountains are 5,000 feet high at the western extremity, and 2,000 feet high at the sea. The distance from the Danube to the top of the passes is about 50 or 60 miles, across a rough and broken country; and the declivities of the mountains themselves are clothed with forests.

While it seems probable that the Russians will make a direct advance across the Danube between Giurgevo and Kalarash, and then fight their way over the mountains to Adrianople and the Bosphorus, they may make a flank movement, crossing the Danube at Chernetz, where the river is narrow, and where the inhabitants of the opposite side are friendly, where, indeed, forts have already been thrown up on both sides of the river, under the direction of Russian engineer officers, to keep the Turkish gunboats at a distance. From this point of crossing the Russians would be able to march through Servia by good roads, and to descend into the great road between Nish and Sofia without going through any of the Balkan passes. The whole of the second line of the Turkish defense would be turned at one stroke. In the war of 1828 the Turks crossed the river at Widdin and seized Kalafat, and they may repeat this movement now. Kalafat is upon the flank of the Russian line of advance to Chernetz, and is a point of great strategic importance. All these lines of attack and defense are clearly shown in the large cut which accompanies this article.

We are indebted to the New York Tribune for the elegant war map printed in this issue of our paper.

## THE WAR.

The Causes, Direct and Indirect, That Have Led to It.

The Chicago Tribune, in answer to a correspondent's inquiry as to the cause of the war between Russia and Turkey, says: There are two causes—the direct and indirect. The direct may be stated in a very few words: The oppression and persecution of their Christian subjects by the Turks reached such a point of cruelty that the victims broke out in open revolt a year ago. In suppressing this revolt, the Turks were guilty of such inhuman tortures and massacres that Europe, with Russia at the head, protested, and, after meeting in conference, demanded that the Porte should give guarantees of reform. The Porte refused, and Russia, as the champion of the Christians, now takes the field to secure these reforms by the sword, and to ameliorate the condition of the Christians.

The indirect cause of this war is that the Turk is an alien in Europe, an enemy of Western civilization, a sanguinary fanatic by nature, a ruler whose Government is not a Government of law but of plunder, and that there is a general feeling in the civilized world that it is time for this Government to be overthrown or removed to its original Asiatic source. The element of law does not enter into the idea of Turkish Government. Its constitution is an utter dead letter. It has no machinery for enforcing laws. It has promised to make reforms over and over again, which promises remain unfulfilled because it cannot enforce them. The governing power of Turkey is in the hands of a caste that does not number one-sixth of the empire, which exists as an armed camp of Asiatics in the midst of Europe, not to lay down laws, enforce obedience, and administer justice, but to terrorize even to the extent of extermination, if necessary, and in any event to a degree that will make resistance impossible. This caste is not responsible to any authority but its own. If its agents commit outrages there is no redress. Not one of the fiends who perpetrated the Bulgarian horrors has ever been punished; on the other hand, the bloodiest butchers have been promoted to higher seats of honor. Mr. Macoll, in his recent work on Turkey, speaks of the condition of the Bulgarians as follows:

"The Christians have in most provinces, and notably in Bulgaria, fallen into the temper of slaves; that resistance to the gendarmerie is considered impossible, the Government and its soldiery invariably supporting them, until the armed policemen can do absolutely what they please, and, in a country where chastity is considered of the highest importance and women are revered as in Ireland, the honor of families is absolutely at the mercy of any villain who may be admitted into the ranks of the

defenders of order. The people, aware that the slightest complaint will be the signal for massacre or torture, have been degraded below the human point, till, when assailed in the way which makes even slaves resist, they only occasionally have the energy to join the brigands, though, strange to say, when they have joined them they fight to the death. It is enough to say that in all rural districts, wherever Turks are annoyed, or resisted, or even affected with a caprice of tyranny, the villages encounter the fate of cities taken by storm in the worst cycles of middle-age warfare. The men are murdered, and the women violated at will and with impunity. No redress is even hoped for; the authorities all side with the gendarmerie or soldiers, and the worst offenders are the Pashas sent to maintain order. The Christian who complains is tortured until he leaves off complaining, and the Pasha who tortures him is considered an energetic officer, and rapidly promoted."

The Turkish Government lives not only by cruelty but by plunder. It is predatory in character, not judicial. It eats the substance of its victims; if they object, it exterminates them. It takes with no idea of returning. It borrows with no idea of paying. It promises with no idea of fulfilling. It lives among civilized nations as the black-mailer, and thief, and swindler live in society. It would have no subject unless as a slave; if it cannot enslave him, it kills him, ravishes his wife, sells his children, and burns his home. As Mr. Macoll says in another part of his work, speaking of the evil which this war is intended to remove:

"It is the existence of a so-called Government over at the very least 6,000,000 of Christians in Europe and 8,000,000 more in Asia, which, so far from securing even tolerable peace for domestic and social life, and rendering it probable that the human beings born in Christian communities should grow up with the ordinary confidence in industry, courage under wrong, self-respect in conduct, affections in their homes, and good-will toward their neighbors, of average men, actively prevents any such result, substitutes organized plunder for taxation, favoritism of the grossest kind for justice, crows all the manliness out of the men, and all the womanliness out of the women, replaces the noblest affections by the fiercest and the meanest passions, makes dread, chronic servility the only assurance against wholesale wrong, and apathy the one remedy against outrage."

To suppress such an evil as this Russia enters the field, and her legions are now scouring over Roumania and Asia Minor. No horrors of war can equal the horrors of Slav persecution. No loss of life can be so terrible as the evil that occasions it. Its removal at any cost of life, money, or misery will be a blessing to the world.

## A Genealogical Baby.

According to the Des Moines (Ia.) State Register, there is in that city a baby with twelve living grand-parents. Five generations, all alive and well, form an ancestral tie that few little folks—or big folks, either—ever see. This phenomenon, however, this baby experiences. She has one great-great-grandmother, being 90 years of age, residing in Indiana; four great-grandmothers, ages respectively 63 and 69, on the father's side, and 68 and 70 on the mother's side; three great-grandfathers living—only one on the father's side, age 71; on the mother's side, one aged 72, the other 71; two grandmothers living, ages, on the father's side 44, on the mother's side, 46; two grandfathers, aged, on the father's side 46, on the mother's side 48, and one father and mother. All the above are a hearty, robust, ambitious class of people, all being to date full of life; and only one who is any way helpless, she being the oldest in the account. The parents are aged respectively 22 and 24 years.

## Hospitable Highwaymen.

A young man named Ragan, from San Felipe, Tex., tells the San Antonio Express that as he was riding along the road, a few miles beyond Castroville, two men rode up to him from the brush by the roadside and demanded his money. Both had their faces masked, but did not present their revolvers, which they carried in sight, simply saying, as they told him to hold, that they didn't think it necessary to draw on him, as he was so young. He had \$19 in his pocket and a considerable sum in his boots. The last mentioned the robbers failed to find, but took the \$19. They then invited the young man to step into the brush and lunch with them, which he, thinking it safest to humor them, did, although his appetite was none of the most ravenous. About 100 yards from the road the men had a good lunch spread, which they partook of heartily, keeping their faces masked, however. After lunch the robbers returned \$7 to their victim, and told him he could go. He didn't wait for a second bidding.

## Getting the Drop.

The patent bell-punch has been introduced recently on several street car lines in San Francisco. One company pays a royalty of 40 cents a day for every bell-punch, and as 40 cars are kept on the track the expense of this mechanical detective service is \$16 a day, which represents the net dishonesty which the bell-punch must offset in order to be self-supporting. One of the conductors lately had a queer adventure. There was a picturesque miner in the car who had not paid his fare, and, as the conductor went forward and took the little instrument from his pocket, the stranger sprang to his feet, and, drawing a revolver, exclaimed, "I'll be blown if you get the drop on me."



SATURDAY, MAY 12TH, 1877.

## THE WAR.

The sharp and almost threatening reply of England to the Russian war manifesto discloses strikingly that change in her policy which the actual existence of war at the East promised to bring. The reply will serve a triple purpose. First, it will warn Russia against the ambitious schemes of conquest in the East; secondly, it will disprove hereafter the charge which might have been brought against England, in case she should interfere, that she had morally estopped herself from the interferences by her silent acquiescence in the Russian policy; thirdly, it will widen the breach in the English opposition party at home and bring its two factions into more distinct hostility to each other. The gravity of this breach and the effect it will have in strengthening the government and the war party in England have been already made the theme of an admonitory article in the London *Times*, and promises for a time to make the liberal party a mere faction in British politics. The reply, however, though sudden and unexpected, is unlikely to have any immediate and direct effect in modifying the situation at the East.

The reply has still another meaning in that it is official testimony to the breaking of the Paris compact of 1856, which was an interesting event in modern international law in so far as it promised to test the sanctity of the solemn pledge of European nations made under the restraints of modern international obligation. It must be confessed that the pledge has proved weak and that its violation by Russia at so early an opportunity does not exalt the common notion that general treaties will go far to check the warfare of nations.

Aside from one rumor the news from the seat of war is unimportant, and that rumor will attract attention only because it comes from Constantinople in the form of a report that Kars had surrendered to the Russians. As Kars is a strong and well-garrisoned fortress which the Russians at last reports had not even fairly invested, the rumor will probably have to wait a good while for confirmation. The aggressive movements of the Russians in the Armenian seat of war have, however, invited a battle at any moment, and the dearth of positive despatches from the Turkish capital will give color to the belief that if any news has been received, it has been bad news for the Turks.

On the Danube, where the Russians began the war with such celerity and vigor, the combatants appear to have become amazingly sluggish, although the Russian troops continue to pour through Bucharest on their way to the river. Roumania still affects a neutrality which is a rather thin disguise for the positive aid and comfort that she gives to the Russian armies within her borders.

## The Russian Reply to England.

LONDON, May 10, 5 A. M.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Russian telegraphic agency, whilst declaring that Russia will not reply to Earl Derby's note, publishes a statement which may be considered Russia's informal reply. It says: The powers which seriously desire to re-establish an understanding and guarantee of general peace must seek a new basis more in conformity with the circumstances, without further dwelling on the mistaken views of past results, which are the best refutation of the English dispatch. As respects the treaty of 1871, appealed to in this dispatch, it may be asked if the porte was not the first to break the engagement of the preceding treaty of 1856. If the English cabinet maintains that the porte was not bound by it, then that treaty would only have served to guarantee the porte's entire impunity. All documents of that period prove, on the contrary, that the Christian powers did not mean to defend a regime oppressive for the Christians. They simply decided against the exclusive protection of Russia. They substituted to it the common protection of Europe. The rights and duties attaching thereto they have often exercised. The agency cites instances of intervention, such as the Andassy note, the Berlin memorandum, etc., and adds: Results have proved that these platonic interventions led to nothing. If the English cabinet regards the treaty of 1856 as impotent that interpretation will hardly be accepted by Europe or even by the English nation, especially not by the Russian government or nation. In the interest of this treaty the common action and pressure of Europe should have been exerted. Russia has done everything for this purpose. Her efforts were fruitless. It only remained for Russia to execute alone the duty which other cabinets agreeing with her in principle hesitated to assume in practice. The imperial cabinet is justified in affirming that it is acting in conformity with the sentiments and interests of Europe. The English cabinet cannot extricate itself from this dilemma except by proclaiming that England is the first Mussulman power in the world, and that consequently wishes for the maintenance of Turkish dominion over the Christians even at the cost of their extermination. We hold the English nation in too great esteem to believe it would sanction such a policy.

## MORE RUMORS OF WAR.

A sensation was created in Paris during the past week by the publication of what purported to be a confidential address delivered by Count Von Moltke to the German military staff, in which he elaborates his late speech. The count shrewdly attributes the quiescence of France to consciousness of her inability to cope single-handed with the German armies. But she may find her opportunity in an alliance with Austria, looking to mutual vengeance for Sadowa and Sedan. Russia, Von Moltke hinted, has all she can be expected to do in fighting Turkey and watching England, and she is not therefore in a position to render again the decisive aid she gave with so little cost and exertion in 1870, when she held Austria while the Prussians pummeled the French. If France and Austria form such a league, Germany must be prepared to depend upon the vigor and celerity of her military movements in repelling the double assault. In the Austrian and French wars, the Prussians proved the thoroughness with which they had studied and profited by the tactics of the first Napoleon. Austria showed that she resembled the Bourbons, in that she had learned nothing; and France demonstrated that she had lost one-half of the traditional Bourbon characteristic, for, so far from "forgetting nothing," she had forgotten all the lessons of her own great captain. There have been changes of importance both in France and Austria since those days, however, and, while there is not known to be a first-rate military mind in the armies of either, it is tolerable certain that the general efficiency of the military organization in both countries has been immensely increased. In such a war as Von Moltke contemplates, the prestige of German success would be neutralized by the passionate desire for revenge equally possessing both her enemies, and by their knowledge that no such opportunity for its realization may ever again be presented.

## Special Notices.

Just received a supply of Spring Styles of Hats; new styles of Calicoes and Fancy Goods, all of which we will sell cheap for cash. Call at

D. BERTSCH.

We have just received a very large stock of Ready Made Clothing which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Come and see for yourself, at

P. &amp; A. STEKETEE.

In the course of next week we will place for sale in our store a stock of Boots and Shoes that will beat them all.

P. &amp; A. STEKETEE.

## Board of Review.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the City of Holland will meet at the office of the clerk, of said city, on Monday, May 21st, 1877, and shall remain in session four days successively, at least six hours in each day during said four days, to examine the annual assessment on said roll, and show cause, if any, why the valuation should be changed.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, May 2nd, 1877.

## New Advertisements.

## To the Red Ribbon Men!

Having opened a TEMPERANCE

## RESTAURANT,

Next door to G. Van Putten's Store, we would respectfully call the attention of the Public to the facilities we offer them in all kinds of refreshments and eatables, such as

Lemonade, Ice Cream, Candles, Cigars, Herring, Hot Coffee and Tea

## MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

MRS. SOPHIA BARNIER.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1st, 1877.

## Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of Wilhelmina Pluiger, Corneilia Pluiger and Manike Pluiger, minors and heirs of the estate of Aldert Pluiger, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of authority and license to me granted by the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, at a session of said Court, holden in the City of Grand Haven, on Friday, the fourth day of May, A. D. 1877, in the matter of the Estate of the Heirs of Aldert Pluiger, aforesaid, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Post Office at New Holland Station, in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said minors in and to the following real estate situated and being in the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and further described as follows: All of the undivided three-fifths part of the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section five, town five, north of range fifteen west; said premises to be sold together or in parcels; conditions and terms of sale to be made known at the above time and place.

Dated: HOLLAND, Mich., May 4, A. D. 1877.

HEILTJE DE JONG, Guardian.

## I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR.

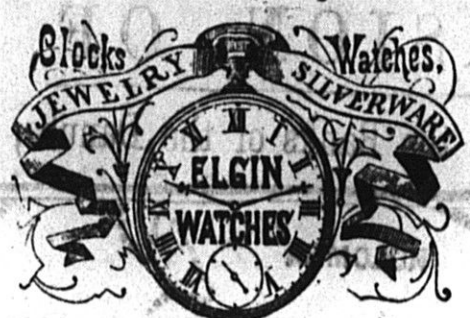
Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS MICH  
79 Monroe Street.

Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in line according to the latest styles, and for the low and possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done  
GIVE US A TRIAL.  
5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

## Joslin &amp; Breyman,



## Watchmakers &amp; Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry &amp; Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-ly.

## CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

## D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

## Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer cheaper than anybody else.

## Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Van den Beldt, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Marsille, Administrator of said estate, praying that he may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said estate, in said petition described for the purposes therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the twenty-eighth day of May, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

## TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of

MANLY D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 17, 1877. Holland, Mich.

## BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorst, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding and book binding is done. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

## Drs. ANNIS &amp; BROEK,

## DRUGGISTS &amp; CHEMISTS,

No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Fancy Articles.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash.

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

## W. &amp; H. ELFERDINK'S

## BOOT &amp; SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-ly W. &amp; H. ELFERDINK.

## NEW FIRM!

## G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats &amp; Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour &amp; Feed.

Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

## CROSBY'S

## MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

This is and remains the popular

Eating House of Grand

Rapids.

## Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

Breakfast 25 cts. Dinner 25

cts. Supper 25 cts.

## OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Meals got up to order any time,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

1-26

## Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

This Meat Market is in Slutter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's Book Store. They keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh meats, and also keep

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

and every thing else belonging to that line of business. Full weights and good quality is our standing rule.

Come and Give us a Trial.

VAN DEN BERG &amp; BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

## J. W. Bosman,

## Merchant Tailor,

Dealer in all kinds of

## Ready Made

AND

## CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Moved into his

## NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS and now offers a full line of goods and at such reasonable prices, that it will be to the advantage of every one to come and inquire. We have ample facilities in our new quarters to make up clothing at short notice.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats &amp; Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our

Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

## Dr. Bosio's Column.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A new medicine discovered by Dr. Alexander Bosio, July 1st, 1876. This remedy is an extract from the branches of the peach tree, and will cure the following diseases, viz: Sore Eyes, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Catarrh, Fevers, etc. This remedy can be procured from druggists, who will order if they have it not on hand; or by writing to the Doctor it will be sent C. O. D. Price, \$3 per doz., \$3 per half doz. Not less than a half doz. sold to any one.

## For Sale at the Following Druggists in Michigan:

1. Heber Walsh, Holland. 2. M. W. Beecher, New Baltimore. 3. A. R. Foster, Oshtemo. 4. Chas. W. Johnson, Holly. 5. J. K. & S. McFlinley, Niles. 6. J. F. Hoffman, Hubbardston. 7. E. S. Dunham, Grandville. Kent Co. 8. Arthur Veitch, Bay P. O. Tuscola Co. 9. Kerkwood Bros., Ispeming, L. S. 10. Louis Meyer, No. 519 12th st., Cor. Galena, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

After many efforts in the course of the last three years, with several physicians, for the cure of weak eyes, we came in the services of Dr. Bosio, who cured my daughter's eyes in two weeks.

W. G. F. BEEUWIKES.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 26, 1877.

It is a pleasure to inform you, that my wife, who has been confined to her sickbed for 23 years, has so far recovered her health and strength that she is enabled to enjoy her outdoor walks regularly after having been treated by Dr. Bosio's three weeks. This improvement is steadily going on, and we have reason to hope for a further cure.

P. BERGHUIS.

This is to certify that after a treatment of four weeks by Dr. Bosio's six-year old daughter, who for nearly two years has been lame and deprived of the use of her limbs, has so far recovered that she can walk on crutches and is steadily improving.

G. VAN SCHELVEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 27, 1877.

BIG RAPIDS, Sept. 26th, 1876.

This is to certify that I have been blind for the past seven years also been troubled with dropsy. I have tried ten of the best physicians in the State but they did me no good. Under the treatment of Dr. Bosio, at the expiration of one week I walked two miles alone. I have used ten bottles of his peach branch medicine, and am improving rapidly every day.

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. ELLA MARSHALL.

FREMONT CENTER, Mich., March 22, 1877.

This is to certify that I have been suffering from chills and fever for 3 months; cured with one bottle of Dr. Bosio's medicine.

CHAS. DICKERSON.

I have been suffering with fever and ague for 13 months; have employed numerous physicians and derived no benefit. Was cured with 3 bottles of Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine.

Respectfully DORA HACKERSON.

In behalf of Dr. Bosio, I will say that my daughter has been sick with fever and ague for six months; have tried a great many different medicines but with the same result.—Procured some of Dr. Bosio's medicine, and after taking 1 1/2 bottles of it she was entirely cured.

MRS. HARRINGTON.

I have been troubled with the ague for 11 months; have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but could not get anything to help me. Hearing of Dr. Bosio's I sent to him for some medicine, and after taking one bottle I am entirely cured.

Yours Respectfully,

CECHINNE ANTINE.

533 Jewett St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Had catarrh five years and fever and ague three months. Employed numerous physicians, but received no benefit. Dr. Bosio cured my ague in 24 hours, and my catarrh in three weeks, with his peach branch medicine.

MISS ANNIE BAUTHER.

I have been sick and suffering with a sore throat for the past five years. I have tried numerous physicians, but could find no relief until I employed Dr. Bosio, and after taking four bottles of his peach branch medicine, since three weeks under his care, I feel as well as ever I did.

Your true friend,

SUSAN BAILEY.

I, recovering from a serious illness wish to make a few remarks in behalf of Dr. Bosio, who has been my faithful physician until I am entirely out of danger. I was attended by two of the leading physicians in Fremont, who held a consultation, with the decision that I could not survive more than one hour from the time of their meeting.—Dr. Bosio brought me entirely out of danger inside of 24 hours, and in three days was on my feet again.—To the Dr. I am indeed very grateful.

MRS. MARY J. SHOOTER.

It is with pleasure that I make this statement in regard to a serious illness from which I have just recovered.—Some six weeks ago I was to be confined, and engaged one of the first physicians of Fremont to attend me; my case being an uncommon difficult one, I got no encouragement from him.—I then called a second one, who with nearly the same result, discouraged me to such an extent that I was driven into fits. At last I called Dr. Bosio, who relieved me of the child and all pain and danger; to him I owe my sincere thanks.

ANGELINE TROYLEY.

Webber, Lake Co., Mich., July 25, 1876.

I had been suffering from catarrh for four years. I have been treated by four different physicians during the time but derived no permanent benefit. After being under the care of Dr. Bosio five days, and having taken five bottles of his peach branch medicine, I am feeling perfectly cured, and gratefully recommend him to all persons suffering with catarrh.

MISS ALICE ROWE.

Sick with consumption for ten years. Cured in two weeks by using 10 bottles of Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine.

HANS HANSEN.

Had lung disease and dropsy for four years. Have tried the best doctors in the State and could find no relief. Procured the services of Dr. Bosio, and in three weeks felt perfectly well. My wife was sick five years with lung disease and consumption; the tried numerous physicians, but found no relief. Was cured in five weeks by Dr. Bosio.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BAIDWIN.

BALDWIN, Mich., July 15th, 1876.

I have been troubled with catarrh in its worst form for about six years. I have tried different physicians and patent medicines, but derived no benefit. After taking five bottles of Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine, I am happy to say I am as well as ever.

MIKE O'BRIEN.

Had a running sore for three years; cured in nine days by using Dr. Bosio's peach branch medicine.

L. OLSON.

Had sore eyes 12 years; employed a great many physicians, but received no benefit. Dr. Bosio cured me in one month.

JENNIE SNIDER.

BIG RAPIDS, Sept. 26, 1876.

This is to certify that I have been sick for the past five years, having tried twelve of the best doctors in the State, but they could do nothing for me. I commenced under the treatment of Dr. Bosio, an Italian physician, last week, and in twelve hours got up and left my bed. Respectfully,

MRS. H. HAHN.

I have been troubled with sore eyes and dyspepsia for the past five years.—Have tried several doctors but have found no relief. I procured Dr. Bosio and after taking one bottle of his peach branch medicine I feel perfectly well.

WILLIAM STOWE.

## CONSULTATION FREE,

No. 29, Ninth Street,



## Jottings.

Business is picking up.

ALL the mills at Ludington, Mich., are in operation.

Don't fail to examine our war map on the inside of this paper.

THE call for the extra session of Congress has been postponed to October.

It is a small, dark-colored bug which is raising Cain with the Minnesota 'hoppers.

THE wheat crop of northern Texas was never better. There is no complaint of rust.

FIVE hundred thousand young trees have been set out in Kearney county, Nebraska, this spring.

M. O'CONNELL, formerly agent at the Mich. Lake Shore depot in this city, has returned and settled up his difficulties.

PROF. Crispell will occupy the pulpit of Hope Church to-morrow morning and evening. His subject will be the Death of Infants.

L. T. KANTERS is building a large stoop and balcony in front of his premises, so as to make his ice cream parlors on the second floor more attractive.

It has been decided at a recent cabinet meeting in Washington to discharge the extra 2,500 men that were enlisted last summer to punish the Indians.

CONSIDERABLE speculation is going on in New York about the agents of foreign governments looking after the Stevens' Battery, with a view of purchasing.

G. Koning and J. Minderhout returned home from their "hitting tour" on Thursday evening, affording considerable hilarity among their friends and acquaintances.

EAGLE Fire Company had a business meeting on Monday evening last; and tested their engine, the trial of which was quite satisfactory to the pioneer company. Keep up your company spirit.

A FEW days ago Messrs. Boone & Alberti received eight horses from the west, and on Wednesday they had sold them all. Their business of buying and selling horses is steadily increasing and remunerative.

A new stock of brushes, paints, oils and a fine selection of perfumeries have been added to the stock of J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store. Prescriptions which may be left at that store will be put up by one of our resident physicians.

MR. W. W. BURKE, foreman for the Government works at this port expects to start the harbor work on Monday next. Mr. Burke intends to look sharp after the work and will therefore make his residence at the mouth of Black Lake, during this season.

Work is progressing finely on the schr. Kate Howard, considering the number of the crew engaged on her. She is intended to sail in about three or four weeks. The repairs will make her a better schooner than she ever was before, not a decayed spot being found on her.

HAVING made new arrangements with our accommodating postmaster, we hereby give notice to our readers that our paper will be distributed through that office. Our list is so large that we dare not trust it to carriers, and under our new arrangement, everybody will get his paper as sure as his letters.

THE Butter Tub Manf'g Company are finishing off their first lot of tubs, and hope to be able to ship their first consignment in the first part of next week. Their machinery is accumulating so fast that we anticipate they will have to put up more buildings. We hope they will be sustained by the moneyed men of our place sufficiently to push the business on a large scale.

MR. A. FLIETSTRA is out with posters, advertising that he has stocked up his grocery store once more with a choice stock of groceries which he offers as cheap as can be bought anywhere else in the city. His many drawbacks in life, and integrity of character, commend him to the attention of this public, to say the least, and we hope the people who buy for cash will give him a deserved share of their patronage.

A FRIEND in West Olive requests us to call the attention of our readers to the danger of throwing fire or setting the woods to fire, promiscuously. On Wednesday last while they were walking past the saw-mill on the North bank of the Pigeon River, they discovered the sawdust and slabs on fire, burning rapidly toward the mill. They hastened to get water and extinguished the fire. A few minutes delay would have sealed the doom of that mill, and it is incumbent on the proprietors of such property to keep a sharp lookout for such carelessness.

For the largest quantity and variety of calicoes at 6 cents a yard, call at P. & A. STEKETEE.

ALL our mills and factories are running.

Snow fell yesterday at Quebec, Canada, for several hours.

E. VAN DER VEEN & Co's stove factory is running full blast.

OATS are nearly ready for harvesting in Travis county, Texas.

BLACKBERRIES, in Georgia, are selling at twenty-five cents a quart.

JUDGE Kelley must look to his laurels. General Butler says he is the father of the interconvertible bond.

MR. J. VAN DER VEEN has just received a fine lot of cooking stoves, some of which are of a new make and very handsome. Go and see him.

DR. R. A. SCHOUTEN is appointed City Physician for the third year. This certainly is some proof of his popularity in this community.

THE business of peeling, purchasing and hauling hemlock bark is daily increasing. Almost every day car loads come in on the different railroads.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Michigan, May 10, 1877: George Bonches, William Magrison.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

CORNELIUS Van Herwijnen, who has been out of town for the last two years, on account of a scrape he got into in North Holland, returned on Wednesday night last.

Work is progressing nicely on the foundation of Van der Veen's new block. The foundation will be very solid, and is calculated to withstand any pressure brought to bear upon it.

MARKET day, on Wednesday last, was marked for its dullness. One of the features was the display of farming implements, of which there are several agencies here. Very little money changed hands.

MESSRS. Harrington & Vaupell have added a lot of new single and double harnesses to the attractive stock in their livery stable. They have contracted to do all the teaming for the Metz tannery for this season, such as hauling bark, etc.

MESSRS. Pfantstiel & Van Kooi's lumber and shingle mill has started into making shingles with remarkable rapidity. On Wednesday forenoon they cut and packed ready for shipment 21,000 of the finest looking shingles we ever saw turned out of a mill, and that with one hand-feeding saw. This is considered as doing first rate.

We are happy to state to the friends of J. O. Doesburg, that he is steadily improving in physical and mental strength, and is allowed to take outdoor exercise unattended. We take occasion to remind those who are in arrears with him to come and settle their accounts. It can easily be imagined that among others the financial blow to him is not among the least of the calamity.

We would like to call the attention of the Honorable the Common Council to the generally admitted fact that we are having more dogs to the square foot than a great many citizens can or will bear. Perhaps a tax of \$10 per head would relieve us, and would be a nice source of revenue. Or, an ordinance to the effect that, a dog more than a rod away from its master would merit the death penalty. Something is needed that is certain. Self-preservation is the law of nature!

A HOLLAND Woman's Temperance Union was formed last Saturday afternoon, by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Dr. T. E. Annis; vice-President, Mrs. N. L. Downie; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Harmelink; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Kate Garrod; Recording Secretary, Miss E. J. Henshaw; Executive Committee, Miss J. J. Kenyon, Mrs. J. Ten Eyck, Miss Helen Cappon. The president and vice-president were elected as delegates to the Woman's State Temperance Convention, at Jackson. The organization starts off with a membership of fifty, and promises to become very influential.

THE regular weekly business meeting of the Red Ribbon men was held in Kenyon's Hall on Wednesday evening to transact the business before them. The store formerly occupied by Messrs. Joslin & Breymen, has been leased as a reading room, and will be fixed up and furnished for that purpose. The basement under Kenyon's block was also leased by the club and sub-leased to Mr. L. T. Kanters, who will keep refreshments and bowling-alley in accordance with the objects of the club. The executive committee have deemed it advisable to call a public meeting to be conducted in the Holland language. The financial prospects of the club are flattering.

CALL at E. F. Metz & Co's Millinery establishment, located opposite City Hotel, if you want to make a selection from one of the finest stocks of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Hair, Laces, Gloves, Parasols, Scarfs, and everything else belonging to our line of business ever brought to this city. Hats are trimmed at the shortest notice.

STRAWBERRIES thirty cents a quart at Atlanta, Ga.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., is trying silk culture as an experiment.

THREE vessels are loading deals at Muskegon, Mich., for Quebec.

THE students of Rutgers college New Jersey, are to wear Oxford hats with black and scarlet tassels.

A BRANCH of the Texas Mechanical college is to be established for the benefit of the colored people of the state.

It is said that a skillful whistler has lately been added to the choir of the Temple Church in London, which has long been famous for its fine music.

GENERAL Sherman is to deliver the oration at the coming meeting of the Army of the Potomac at Providence, R. I., and Mr. Bayard Taylor is to read the poem.

THERE is some talk of recovering the propeller Hippocampus, which sunk between Chicago and St. Joseph some years ago, causing the loss of a number of lives. Her hull has recently been discovered by the fishing tug Green.

In fifteen States there are Republican Governors and in twenty-three Democratic. In eighteen Legislatures the Republicans are in a majority, while of the remaining twenty the Democrats have nineteen and the Independents one.

GEN. Hawley takes a very hopeful view of the future in Louisiana, and all accounts agree that an era of peace and good feeling has set in, even the republicans confessing that the negroes are treated better than they have ever been before.

LUCIEN N. B. WYSE, commander of the Darien International Exploring Expedition says, that in summing up the work of the different surveying parties, he feels confident that the Inter-Oceanic canal will soon be made through Columbian territory if an intelligent public does not withhold its faith and persevering energy from such a grand enterprise.

In respect to the fruit crop, the tenor of the reports from many states is that the peaches, except in a few favored localities, are winter-killed. There will be a short crop of cherries and pears, but apples and small fruits will be abundant. The country is so vast, however, and the facilities of shipping so great, that there will be no apparent want even of peaches in the large cities.

THE opposing Russian and Turkish forces on and near the southeast shores of the Black Sea have settled down to business with an earnestness that indicates their thorough preparation for work. Two or three obstinate engagements have already taken place at points near the frontier, and Tuesday's cable dispatches report another which has taken place near the fortified city of Kars, some distance further westward. It is probable that at this point the Turk encountered the main body of the Russians, the previous affairs being rather severe skirmishes with detached columns.

At the last regular meeting of the School Board the following officers were elected, and committees appointed for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. Beck.  
Secretary—Prof. Doesburg.

Standing Committees:

School Books and Furniture—Cappon and Van Duren.

Claims and Accounts—Schaddelee and Benjaminse.

Buildings and Repairs—Wakker, Cappon and Schaddelee.

Teachers—Beck and Doesburg.

Visiting Committees—1 Benjaminse and Schaddelee. 2 Cappon and Wakker. 3 Doesburg and Van Duren.

REV. E. C. STRONG, of Grand Rapids, gave a recitation of Whittier's "Snow-Bound" to the students of Hope College in the College chapel, on Wednesday evening. The piece was well recited and the meaning of the poet brought out with much force. Mr. Strong threw in occasional explanations of terms allusions and persons mentioned, which added much to the interest of the rehearsal. The gentleman is a Congregational clergyman, for many years settled in our State and Illinois. He gives recitations outside of the regular duties of his calling and with the view of cultivating a love for the standard productions of our leading poets, particularly among the youth of our colleges and public schools. He also recites Longfellow's "Building of the Ships," and Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night." He does not claim to be a professional elocutionist. His performances have been well received by many Western colleges and town audiences. Should Mr. Strong give another rehearsal in our city, we bespeak for him a good audience.

Holland Soldiers' Union.

A meeting of the Holland Soldiers' Union will be held at the office of the Secretary on Thursday evening, May 17, 1877, to make the necessary arrangements for a due observance of Decoration Day.

HOLLAND, May 11, 1877.  
J. KRAMER, President.  
G. VAN SCHILVEN, Secretary.

## STAR HAT STORE,

NO. 22 MONROE STREET.

Next door to Sears' Bakery. Has the

## LARGEST

And best assorted Stock of

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, IN GRAND RAPIDS.

PRICES VERY LOW.

DR. AIKIN' ) U3L COLUMN.

READ THIS, READ ALL.

What is Wealth, or Fame, or Life—Without Health!!

## Dr. Aikin's Remedial Institute

—FOR THE CURE OF—

CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

THE DOCTOR'S LOCATION is most eligible, central and convenient at

57 Monroe-st.

Opposite (above) Rath-

And he has also another entrance at

91 Ottawa-st.

Separate rooms for different patients. Call early. Patients arriving in the city should come at once to see the Doctor before attending to other business. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

### DR. AIKIN

Is pre-eminently successful in curing cases in his Great Specialties, and has many living witnesses who owe life and health to him, after having given up all hope of relief. His remedies are most infallible, with marvelous efficacy relieving symptoms and removing the cause of disease, restoring the vital organs to their natural functions, purifying and invigorating the whole system, and he is universally relied upon as

### A Doctor who Cures.

It is false economy to suffer from any annoying disease or symptom, which can be cured by a remedy as simple and safe as Dr. Aikin's. It is cheaper than suffering and pain. Do not be misled or influenced by the many false remedies, but act on your own judgment, and if you are not cured, do not hesitate to denounce a man who cures hopeless cases from the hands of good physicians, and by his superior skill and many good remedies restores them at once to health and enjoyment.

"TOO LATE DIED THROUGH NEGLECT" In how many cases this can be said of friends or relatives victims of Consumption or other insidious disease, and how sad the reflection that the timely, skillful treatment to prolong life was neglected.

Most families have one or more with life embittered by needless suffering—seldom free from pain, always on the verge of disease or disability, yet who can be restored to health by the skillful Specialist. Dr. Aikin has been in extensive practice since 1869 at (St. Louis in '65, San Francisco during '71) enjoying a wide and merited reputation as a most successful Physician, and having thousands of testimonials, insight and address for the healing art, with all the best means and appliances—lastly, his remedies are known to be Profession, a constant succession of cures still attends Dr. Aikin's practice, and consequently the number of his patients is ever on the increase.

### DR. AIKIN.

THE WELL KNOWN SPECIALIST, NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HIS IMPROVED REMEDIES AND TREATMENT HAVE MADE HIM CELEBRATED FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS. ALL CLASSES OF PATIENTS TREATED WITH EQUAL CARE AND SKILL. HUNDREDS ATTEST THE GREAT EFFICACY OF HIS TREATMENT.

HEALING AND CURE OF BRONCHITIS, LUNG TUBERCULOSIS, AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, AND SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION, AND SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION, AND SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION.

HIS PATIENTS GAIN 10 TO 40 LBS. IN WEIGHT. Serious, Complicated Diseases, that for Many years Resist the Treatment of numerous Physicians, are speedily Cured by Dr. Aikin.

### The Right Doctor at Last.

A sufferer for years from disease and bad treatment, writes: "Dr. Aikin, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for making me well as I am." A gentleman states: "Dr. Aikin, you are right—it is needless to be sick. By following your directions, after your medicines had cured me, I have been perfectly well. I tell everybody of your great success and improved treatment." Another one says: "Have never felt so well in my life as when under your care and since your cure."

DO A DOCTOR TO HAVE FAITH IN.

A lady writes to Dr. Aikin: "I am so soon and easily well by your treatment that my faith in you is unbounded and shall recommend you to all my friends as a most reliable physician." "Must have help, or die, or go insane, I concluded," writes a man of 30, in poor health for years, who, after a short treatment by Dr. Aikin, further states: "Your remedies are having a remarkable effect. I can sleep better, am gaining flesh, and my health is improving in all respects."

DR. AIKIN has given the public sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical and incredulous that his method of treatment is peculiarly successful in every department of his Great Specialties, especially such cases as have defied the skill of other and justly celebrated physicians: hence NO ONE SHOULD DESPAIR that is afflicted with seemingly incurable disease, but cherish a hope of being relieved of suffering, if not entirely cured, by his successful mode of treatment.

### BLINDNESS! DEAFNESS!

All Diseases and Affections of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by mild remedies. Cross Eyes Straightened. Artificial Eyes inserted that look natural. No pain.

### CATARH, CONSUMPTION.

Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Complaints which in this country, are the greatest enemies to Health and Life, when change of climate and all else fails, are cured by Dr. Aikin's Improved Inhaler and Constitutional Restorative Treatment.

### Lingering or Chronic Diseases.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Constipation, Tape-Worm, Liver Diseases, etc., of whatever name or nature, carefully diagnosed and skillfully treated.

### LADIES!

The Married or Single desiring aid or advice in any delicate matter relating to health (and beauty), prevention, and cure of disease, confidently consult the Doctor with the assurance of safe, quick cure in all cases, as he is doubtless the most skillful ladies' physician in the world. Do not suffer



from Pain, Weakness, Whites, Ulceration, Suppression or other diseases, and drag out a miserable life, when by a little care you can have the enjoyment of perfect health. Call or send stamp for circular and important information. Stippled-ture—few, healthy children, or none.

### EPILEPSY.

Fits, Chorea, Palsy, and all Nervous Affections are cured where other means fail, by improved remedies.

### DEFORMITIES.

Surgical Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Hare-Lip, Fistula, Club-Foot, etc., remedied by the most approved methods.

### GENTLEMEN!

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN.

Suffering the sad effects on body and mind of Self-Abuse, Excesses, Disease, or Defect, what you read or doctored in vain, let it despair or false modesty be your ruin but call or send at once.

Dr. Aikin's only sure, rational, lasting cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. No quackery or deception. Friendly advice and reliable aid. It is well known that Dr. Aikin effects a cure. His treatment includes ALL you need, never look elsewhere. Those about to marry should not fail to consult him. Quick, quick, mild remedies for all private diseases, old or new symptoms. Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Defects, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., radically cured. No mercury used. Private Rooms. No "getting prescriptions." Travelers promptly supplied.

While many innocent victims suffer the terrible effects of certain diseases neglected or badly treated by physicians in general (they should not be in treated with these cases), it is right and proper to use plain terms that the indiscreet or unfortunate may know where to get help, and no offense can be taken by pure minded persons—See Thus 1-15.

### Good Advice and Good Treatment

Youths and men who have received from others bad treatment and immoral advice (resulting in sad consequences or terrible diseases), will find a true friend in Dr. Aikin, whose counsel and remedies they can rely upon for their moral and physical well-being.

### ST-ST-STUTTERING!

Stammering, and Impediments in speech that daily and hourly vex and mortify, and make one a laughing stock through life, permanently cured by a scientific, rational and practical method.

Sick Headache, and Ague, cured by one dose. Antidotes for Opium, Tobacco and Liqueur Habits. Trusses, Supporters, Preventives, Syringes, etc. supplied.

### CONFIDENTIAL!

Every Patient (either sex) may freely state all particulars of their case to Dr. Aikin, either in person or by letter, respecting to his trust any delicate, personal, or family matter, and can always rely upon the strictest confidence and secrecy.

DR. AIKIN guarantees better, safer treatment (and for less money) in all Special Cases than can be had elsewhere. He is easily accessible from all points.

### THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

Consultation Free. Terms always Reasonable. Come prepared to arrange needful, thorough treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed to All. Medicines furnished. Patients visited, in city, or any distance, in serious cases.

### No Excuse for You.

From the wrong idea that he charges too much, many whom Dr. Aikin would soon cure, continue to suffer or doctor carelessly, wasting time, buying worthless patent medicines and trying recipes, and in this way expend more than sufficient to have cured and kept them well. The fact is, by saving drug bills, loss of time, etc., he cures for less than others.

### LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO BE MISERABLE.

If YOU have any serious, obstinate disease or annoying symptoms, no matter how discouraged or how disappointed, stop useless doctoring and despair and apply to the Doctor. Sufferers for years or a lifetime he cures in a few weeks.

### CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Aikin, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and entirely to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, by enclosing \$10 in registered letter, P. O. order, or Express. Call, or address PROF. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 57 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

### REMEMBER: DR. AIKIN is the only qualified, experienced, reliable Specialist here; treats his patients honorably; gives the choicest remedies; is a regular graduate in medicine; universally owned the most successful, and is the right one to employ in all cases. Envious doctors try to injure him—those in general practice attempt every case they can get, though unable to well treat special diseases—while never denouncing other M. D.'s, but sending their family patients, careful, courteous, sober, independent. Dr. Aikin devotes himself wholly to his Specialties with triumphant success. All the afflicted who come to him will find the aid they seek.

Read this Column and send to a Friend or Invalid.

## CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington St., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of E. Krusinga & Son, that the undersigned has been appointed the assignee of the estate of said firm, and that all indebtedness due them, must be paid to him without delay.

M. D. K. HOWARD, Assignee of E. KRUSINGA & SON. HOLLAND, March 28, 1877.



# MAY-DAY.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

If I were asked the season,  
I could not tell to-day;  
Should say it still was winter—  
The calendar says May.

If this, indeed, be May-day,  
I must be growing old;  
For nothing I was used to  
Do I so-day behold.

On May-day in New England,  
In that old town of ours,  
We rose before the daybreak,  
And went and gathered flowers.

If there are woods in Hingham  
I have forgot I know  
That there were woods in Seekonk,  
Some forty years ago.

And thither went the children,  
For there the wild flowers grew;  
They plucked them up by handfuls,  
With fingers wet with dew;

And then in pretty baskets,  
With little sprigs of green,  
They placed them, and stole homeward,  
And hoped they were not seen.

Along the roads and by-ways  
The merry creature crept,  
And round their sweethearts' houses,  
While still their sweethearts slept.

The baskets on their windows  
They hung and stole away;  
And no one knew who did it,  
Or, knowing, none would say.

It spotted her simple pleasure  
If any maiden knew  
Who sent her her May basket—  
She had to guess out who.

Ah! those indeed were May-days!  
But this—a dreary day—  
The calendar's mistaken,  
'Tis not the 1st of May!

Why, if it were, my lady,  
I would have gone in time  
And made you your May basket,  
If only one of rhyme!

But I haven't done it, darling;  
The words that I have sung  
Are faded recollections  
Of May when I was young.

—Harper's Weekly.

## THE CASE OF THE DOW TWINS.

"My notions about soul's influence on soul," said Dr. Richards, of Saturday Cove, to me one day last September, "are a little peculiar. I don't make a practice of giving 'em away to the folks around here. The Cove people hold that when a doctor gets beyond jalap and rhubarb, he's trespassing on the parson's property. Now, it's a long road from jalap to soul, but I don't see why one man mightn't travel as well as another. Will you oblige me with a clam?"

I obliged him with a clam. We were sitting together on the rock, fishing for tomcod. Saturday Cove is a small watering-place a few miles below Belfast, on the west shore of Penobscot bay. It apparently derives its name from a belief generally entertained by the Coves that this spot was the final and crowning achievement of the Creator before resting on the seventh day. The Cove village consists of a hotel, two churches, several stores, and a graveyard containing former generations of Saturdaydarians. It is a favorite gibe among outsiders, who envy the placid quiet of the place, that if the population of the graveyard should be dug up and distributed through the village, and the present inhabitants laid away beneath the sod, there would be no perceptible diminution in the liveliness of the settlement. The Cove proper abounds with tomcod, which may be caught with clams.

"Yes," continued Dr. Richards, as he forced the barb of his jig-hook into the tender organism of the clam, "my theory is that a strong soul may crowd a weak soul out of the body which belongs to the weak soul, and operate through that body, even though miles away and involuntarily. I believe, moreover, that a man may have two souls, one of his own by right and the other an intruder. In fact, I know that this is so, and, it being so, what becomes of your moral responsibility? What, I ask, becomes of your moral responsibility?"

I replied that I could not imagine. "Your doctrine of moral responsibility," said the Doctor sternly, as if it were my doctrine and I were responsible for moral responsibility, "isn't worth this tomcod," and he took a small fish off his hook and contemptuously tossed it back into the cove. "Did you ever hear of the case of the Dow twins?"

I had never heard of the case of the Dow twins.

"Well," resumed the Doctor, "they were born into the family of Hiram Dow, thirty years or more ago, in the red farm-house just over the hill back of us. My predecessor, old Dr. Gookin, superintended their birth, and has often told me the circumstances. The Dow twins came into the world bound back to back by a fleshy ligature which extended half the length of the spinal processes. They would probably have traveled through life in intimate juxtaposition had the matter depended on your great city physicians—your surgeons who were afraid to disconnect Chang and Eng, and who discussed the operation till the poor fellows died without parting company. Old Dr. Gookin, however, who hadn't attempted anything for years in the surgical line, more than to pull a tooth or to cut out an occasional wen, calmly went to work and sharpened up his rusty old operating knife and slashed and gashed the twins apart before they had been three hours breathing. This promptitude of Gookin's saved the Dow twins a good deal of inconvenience."

"I should think so!"

"And yet," added the Doctor, reflectively, "perhaps it might have been better for 'em both if they hadn't been separated. Better for Jehiel, especially, since he wouldn't have been put in a false position. Then, on the other hand, my theory would have lacked the confirmation of an illustrative example. Do you want the story?"

"By all means."

"Well, Jacob and Jehiel grew up healthy, strapping boys, like as two peas physically, but otherwise very unlike. Jehiel was all Dow—slow, slow-witted, melancholy inclined, and disposed to

respect the ten commandments. Jake, he had his mother's git-up-and-git—she was a Fox of Fox island—and was into mischief from the time he was tall enough to poke burdock burs down his grandmother's back. Dr. Gookin watched the development of the twins with great interest. He used to say there was an invisible nerve telegraph between Jake and Jehiel. At any rate Jehiel was accustomed to act very quietly whenever Jacob was up to any of his pranks. One night, for instance, when Jake was off robbing a hen-roost, Jehiel sat up in bed in his sleep and crowed like a frightened cock until the whole family was aroused.

"I came here and opened my office about ten years ago. At that time Jehiel had grown into a steady, tolerably industrious young man, prominent in the Congregational Church, and so sober and decorous that the village people had trusted him with the driving of the town hearse. When I first knew him he was courting a young woman by the name of Giles, who lived about seven miles back in the country. Jehiel was a tin knocker by trade, and a more pious, respectable, reliable tin knocker you never saw."

"Jake had turned out very differently. By the time of Sumter he had made Saturday Cove too hot to hold him, and everybody, including his twin Jehiel, was glad when he enlisted in a Maine regiment. I never saw Jake in my life, for I came here after he had departed, but I have a pretty good notion of what a reckless, loud-mouthed, harum-scarum reprobate he must have been. After the war he drifted into the Western country, and we heard of him occasionally, first, as a steamboat runner at St. Louis, then in jail at Jefferson for swindling a blind Dutchman, then as a gambler and rough in Cheyenne, and finally as a dead beat in Frisco. You could tell pretty well when Jake was in deviltry by watching the actions of Jehiel. At such times Jehiel was restless, knocked tin with an uneasy impatience that wasn't habitual with him, was as mum and glum at prayer-meeting as the worst sinner in Saturday Cove, and evidently had to struggle hard to be good. It seemed as if Dr. Gookin's knife, which cut the physical twins apart, had been unable to sever the physical twins, and that some part of Jake's soul lingered at times in Jehiel. Whether Jehiel's piety ever influenced Jacob, I am unable to say."

"The most singular thing of all was in regard to Jehiel's attentions to the young woman named Giles. She was a sober, demure, church-going person, whom Jacob had never been able to endure, but who, as everybody said, would make an excellent helpmate for Jehiel. He seemed to care a good deal for her in his steady, slow way, and made a point twice a week of driving over to bring her to prayer-meeting at the Cove. But when one of his odd spells was on him he forsook her altogether, and weeks would go by, to her great distress, without his appearing at the Giles gate. As Jake went from bad to worse these periods of indifference became more frequent and prolonged, and occasioned the young woman named Giles much misery and a good many tears."

"One fine afternoon, in the summer of 1871, Jacob Dow, as we afterwards learned, was shot through the heart by a Mexican in a drunken row at San Diego. He sprung high into the air and fell upon his face, and when they laid him away a good Catholic priest said mass for the repose of his soul."

"That same afternoon, as it happened, old Dr. Gookin was to have been buried in the graveyard yonder. He had died a day or two before at an extreme age, but in the full possession of his faculties, but one of the last remarks he made was to express regret that he would be unable to follow the career of the Dow twins any further."

"It became Jehiel's melancholy duty to harness up his hearse, on account of old Dr. Gookin's funeral, and, as he dusted the plumes and polished the ebony panels of the vehicle, his thoughts naturally recurred to the great service which that excellent physician had rendered him in early youth. Then he thought of his twin brother Jacob, and wondered where he was and how he prospered. Then his eyes wandered over the hearse, and he felt a dull pride in its creditable appearance. It looked so bright and shiny in the sun that he resolved, as it still wanted a couple of hours of the time appointed for the funeral, to drive it over to the Giles farm and fetch his sweetheart to the village on the box with him. The young woman named Giles had frequently ridden with Jehiel on the hearse, her demure features and sober apparel detracting nothing from the respectable solemnity of the equipage."

"Jehiel drove up in state to the door of his betrothed, and she, not at all reluctant to enjoy the mild excitement of a funeral, mounted to the box and settled herself comfortably beside him. Then they started for Saturday Cove, and jogged along on the hearse, discoursing affectionately as they went."

"Miss Giles affirms that it was at the third apple tree next the stone wall of Hosea Getchell's orchard, just opposite the bars leading to Mr. Lord's private road, that a sudden and most extraordinary change came over Jehiel. He jumped, she says, high into the air and landed sprawling in the sandy road alongside the hearse, yelling so hideously that it was with difficulty that she held the frightened horses. Picking himself up and uttering a round oath (something that had never before passed the virtuous lips of Jehiel) he turned his attention to the horses, kicking and beating them until they stood quiet. He next proceeded to cut and trim a willow switch at the roadside, and, pulling his decent silk hat down over one eye, and darting from the other a surly glance at the astonished Miss Giles, he climbed to his seat on the hearse."

"'Jehiel Dow!' said she, 'what does this mean?'

"'It means!' he replied, giving the off horse a vicious cut with his switch, 'that I have been goin' slow these thirty year, and now I'm goin' to put a little ginger in my gait. Gelang!'

"The hearse horses jumped under the unaccustomed lash and broke into a gallop. Jehiel applied the switch again and again, and the dismal vehicle was soon bumping over the road at a tremendous pace, Jehiel shouting all the time like a circus-rider, and Miss Giles clinging to his side in an agony of terror. The people in the farm-houses along the way rushed to doors and windows and gazed in amazement at the unprecedented spectacle. Jehiel had a word for each—a shout of derision for one, a blast of blasphemy for another, and an invitation to ride for a third—but he reined in for nobody, and in a twinkling the five miles between Hosea Getchell's farm, at Duck Trap and the village at Saturday Cove had been accomplished. I think I am safe in saying that never before did hearse rattle over five miles of hard road so rapidly."

"'O, Jehiel, Jehiel!' said Miss Giles, as the hearse entered the village 'are you took crazy of a sudden?'

"'No,' said Jehiel, curtly, 'but my eyes are open now. Gelang you beasts. You get out here. I'm going to Belfast.'

"'But Jehiel, dear,' she protested with many sobs, 'remember Dr. Gookin.'

"'Dang Gookin!' said Jehiel. 'And for my sake,' she continued. 'Dear Jehiel, for my sake.'

"'Dang you, too,' said Jehiel."

"Drawing up his team in magnificent style before the village hotel, he compelled the weeping Miss Giles to alight, and then, with an admirable imitation of the war-whoop of a Sioux brave, started his melancholy vehicle for Belfast, and was gone in a flash, leaving the entire population of Saturday Cove in a state of bewilderment that approached coma."

"The remains of the worthy Dr. Gookin were borne to the grave-yard that afternoon upon the shoulders of half a dozen of the stoutest farmers in the neighborhood. Jehiel came home long after midnight, uproariously intoxicated. The revolution in his character had been as complete as it was sudden. From the moment of Jacob's death he was a dissipated, dishonest scoundrel, the scandal of Saturday Cove, and the terror of quiet, respectable folks for miles around. After that day he could never be persuaded to speak to or even recognize the young woman named Giles. She, to her credit, I think, still remains in spinsterhood, faithful to the memory of the lost Jehiel. His downward course was rapid. He gambled, drank, quarreled, and stole; and he is now in State prison at Thomaston, serving out a sentence for an attempt to rob the Northport Bank. Miss Giles goes down every year in the hopes that he will see her, but he always refuses. He is in for ten years."

"And he deserves all of it," I ventured to remark.

"See here," said Dr. Richards, turning suddenly and looking me square in the face. "Do you think of what you are saying? Now I hold that he is as innocent as you or I. I believe that the souls of the twins were bound by a bond which Dr. Gookin's knife could not dissect. When Jacob died, his soul, with all its depravity, returned to its twin soul in Jehiel's body. Being stronger than he Jehiel soul, it mastered and overwhelmed it. Poor Jehiel is not responsible; he is suffering the penalty of a crime that was purely Jake's."

My friend spoke with a good deal of earnestness and some heat, and, concluding that Jehiel's innocence was a hobby of his, I did not press the discussion. That evening, in conversation with the village clergyman, I remarked:

"That was a very singular case, that of the Dow twins."

"Ah!" said the parson, "you have heard the story. Which way did the Doctor end it?"

"Why, with Jehiel in jail, of course. What do you mean?"

"Nothing," replied the parson, with a faint smile. "Sometimes, when he feels well disposed toward humanity, he makes Jehiel's soul take possession of Jacob and transform him into a pious, respectable Christian. In his pessimistic moods the story runs as you heard it. So this is one of his Jacob days! He should take a little quinine."—*New York Sun.*

## Lax Discipline.

During the war, a number of old pensioners (as in the present day) were enrolled for home service. One of them was on guard at Chatham, and, forgetting the discipline of his younger days, sat down on a stone when he was tired. A passer-by, scandalized by this breach of duty, accosted the free-and-easy soldier, saying, "Pray, friend, who or what may you be?" "I am a kind of a sort of a *senary*," replied the pensioner; "and, since I have answered your question, pray who are you?" "I am a kind of a sort of a General," rejoined the gentleman. "Oh!" cried the veteran, springing to his feet, "then I suppose I must give you a kind of a sort of a salute." And he presented arms accordingly.

**Death of an English Giant.**

Benjamin Daniels, a farmer, recently died at Scratchy, England. Daniels is said to be last of the East Anglia giants. His height was six feet six inches. He weighed twenty-four stone, and measured twenty inches from shoulder to shoulder across the back. He has been known to carry four bushels of wheat under each arm at one time, and, when in great haste to have his farm work done, horses being much engaged, to harness himself to a harrow and perform the work of an animal.

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[Official.]

Common Council.

MONDAY, May 7, 1877.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment and in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Schaddelée, Ald. Spritsemma, Cropley, DeVries, Dykema, Van der Veen, Schmid, Hoogesteger and the Clerk. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

By Ald. Cropley,  
Resolved, That the regular order of business be and are hereby suspended.—Carried.

By Ald. Hoogesteger,  
Resolved, That the Council proceed to appoint the several City officers as required and provided for by the charter and the ordinances.

Ald. Dykema having received a majority of all the aldermen elect was appointed president pro-tem.

James Ten Eyck was appointed City Attorney he having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect.

L. T. Kanter was appointed City Librarian he having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect.

By Ald. Dykema,  
Resolved, That the petition of the fire department be taken from the table, and that John Kramer be appointed Chief Engineer and John Hummel, Asst. Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.—Carried.

Harm Wiersma was appointed Street Commissioner he having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect.

R. A. Schouten was appointed City Physician he having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect.

By Ald. Cropley,  
Resolved, That the council take a recess of 5 minutes.

After recess Dr. Ledebor having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect was declared appointed to the office of Health officer.

R. Kanter having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect was appointed as a member of the Board of Health for the term of one year by the following vote: Yeas—Matrau, Spritsemma, Cropley, Dykema, Schmid. Nays—De Vries, Van der Veen, Hoogesteger.—Carried.

Dr. S. L. Morris was appointed as a member of the Board of Health the ballot giving no choice, the Mayor cast the decisive vote in favor of Dr. S. L. Morris, as member of said board for the term of two years.

K. Schaddelée and Naham Kenyon received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect, as members of the Harbor board for the term of two years.

Derk Te Roller having received a majority vote of all the aldermen elect, was appointed to the office of Director of the Poor.

The City Marshal recommended R. Van Kampen to be appointed to the office of Dep't City Marshal which recommendation was confirmed by a majority vote of all the aldermen elect.

By Ald. Van der Veen,  
Resolved, That appointment of the City Surveyorship and Special Assessorship be laid upon the table.—Carried.

By Ald. Matrau,  
Resolved, That Hermanus Boone, be, and the same is hereby appointed as Pound Master.—Carried.

On motion the Surveyorship and Special Assessorship was taken from the table.

By Ald. Van der Veen,  
Resolved, That John R. Kleyn be and is hereby appointed City Surveyor.—Carried.

By Ald. Van der Veen,  
Resolved, That D. Kamperman and C. F. Post be and are hereby appointed to the offices of Special assessors, by yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas—Matrau, Spritsemma, Cropley, De Vries, Van der Veen and Dykema. Nays—Schmid and Hoogesteger.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

LONDON, May 9.—The Globe publishes the following, dated Pera, Tuesday night: "The Russians have gained an important victory between Kars Erzeroum. The Turks have retreated upon Erzeroum. It is rumored that fourteen thousand Turks were captured. Rumors of an amistice come from Bulgaria."

A dispatch from Erzeroum dated the 9th says: "The Russians are surrounding Soghaule, and concentrating for an attack on Moukhtar Pasha's position at Barbizid and Yenikeri. The Russian force which occupied Basazid is now advancing in the direction of Khamoumi and Antob, leaving Karakissa and Alashkirt on their right. Bayazid has now been placed under control of the Russian perfect of police."

LONDON, May 10, 5 A. M.—A Bucharest dispatch confirms the report of the destruction of the Turkish earthworks at Getschet Ghiaet. The Russian infantry which landed for this purpose sustained no loss, as the Turks were previously driven out by shells. The importance of these operations is that the Turkish mobitors were able to shelter behind the Getschet earthworks and bombard Ibrail from thence.

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It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains all recommendations as does Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. Dr. King's New Discovery is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. As you value your existence you can not afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, also by J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Michigan.

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HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

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Medicines,  
Paints and Oils

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,  
Chamois Skins,  
Counter, Cloth,  
Hair and  
Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

## Meat Market,

### Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

JACOB KUIITE.

## PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,  
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM DRY KILN AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

## FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 13, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 35, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$25 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 7 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,  
M. D. HOWARD.

## MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatocoe or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post-stamps.

Address the Publishers,  
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,  
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4598.

## TOTHE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

## New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

## NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

## COFFINS,

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

Live Geese Feathers a Specialty.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

## NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

## J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

## HARRINGTON'S New Dry Goods.

Flannels of every description and color very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and a complete stock at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Buttons of every description from the cheapest to the finest—and many other fineries, too numerous to mention.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ready Made Clothing—and Boots and Shoes at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ashway Tweed for suits and bleached and unbleached muslins, cheaper than ever

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill. Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new lot of Embroidery and insertion at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A great variety of new prints—New Styles of Gingham, handsome patterns, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful varieties at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Worsted Dress Goods—some of the richest patterns ever opened here at an astonishingly low price.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE. A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEBOND.

HOLLAND, April 19.

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

## DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Feed, Stoneware, Provisions, etc

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

## WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

## HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

## BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

## GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.  
JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

## J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

## SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

## Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of

H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by George P. Reed and Azubah Reed, his wife, to Eli Harzitzel, bearing date the fourth day of June, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber Y of Mortgages, on page 556, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and seven cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: All the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirteen, town seven north, range fourteen west; also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, town seven north, range fourteen west, containing eighty acres, more or less, according to Government Survey, all being in Ottawa County, State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said County, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 30th, A. D. 1877.

ELI HARTZITZEL, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

1877. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1877

## Millinery & Fancy Goods,

A full line of

## LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Suits, Infants' Cloaks, Hats,

Standard Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, Ties,

Flowers, Colarets, Fans, Parasols

and Zephyrs.

## E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET

HOLLAND, MICH

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Vose and Julia M. Vose, his wife, to Mariette Howland, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber W of Mortgages, on page 271, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars and forty-one cents, and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Village of Eastmanville, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Block twenty-four, all of Block twenty-five, Block twenty-six and Block twenty-seven, all in said Village of Eastmanville, and numbered according to the plat of said Village as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa in said State, containing about twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs including said attorney fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 28th, A. D. 1877.

MARIETTE HOWLAND, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

## MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

## FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU,  
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

## Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH CANDY in use—For sale in New York for the past 30 years, but new in this State.

For Sale by the pound or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

## Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.,

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers Remittances made, on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

105 tf

N. KENYON.